The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862. Terms: $1.50 per year.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862.

SPEECH
OF
GEN. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
of New York,
AT TAMMANY HALL, AUG. 21, 1856,
ON THE
Re-Organization of the Navy.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Aug. 22, 1856.]

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was then introduced and said:

Fellow-citizens: The conclusion of the recent terrible war in Europe was followed by a Congress at Paris of the representatives of those belligerent and formidable Powers, to determine the relations in future between themselves, and an earnest desire to incorporate into the recognized code of modern nations the adoption by the United States of the four propositions:

1st. That privateering is, and remains abolished.

2d. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

3d. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.

4th. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

As the second and third of these propositions have long since become the dominant sentiment of the American people on this subject, and the fourth is recognized among all modern nations, the Congress of Paris insisted upon the indivisibility of the four propositions, thereby endeavoring to force our Government not to call into exercise, in any future conflict that may arise, the gigantic and growing commercial marine of the United States. While Sardinia and the subordinate States of Europe, from the feebleness of their resources, and their geographical position, were obliged to accede to this demand, our General Government, with becoming dignity and self-respect, have resisted, in decided and energetic terms, this innovation upon a policy we have hitherto so successfully pursued—(Cheers)—a policy which, during the last war with Great Britain, secured for us some of our greatest maritime triumphs, and everywhere redounded to the honor and glory of our flag. (Applause.) I congratulate you, my friends, that amid all our domestic dissensions, and amid all the violence, tumult and disorder that have for several months prevailed in Congress, the able and democratic administration of our foreign affairs at Washington can challenge the respect and admiration of all classes of our fellow-citizens. (Applause.) Our policy is peace, but our guarantee for its preservation is the ability and power to maintain it, whether disturbed by intestine disorder, or the force of hostile arms. We are, my fellow-citizens, approaching the period, when it becomes the privilege, as it is the duty of the American citizen, to exercise the highest political function in designating representatives to fill important trusts in the executive and legislative departments of the General, as well as in our own State government. No such spectacle is elsewhere exhibited on this globe. An intelligent and patriotic people, convening in their primary assemblages to review and discuss not only the grave matters which affect them as a nation, and a member of the family of nations, but to bring to the test of public judgment the opinions and character of those who are candidates for our suffrages to fill various important posts of honor and responsibility. There is no greater error than to suppose that mere politicians are the men who mark out the policy and prescribe the line of action in matters which concern the welfare of the republic. Nor let it be supposed that the mere politician or party leaders of the hour can fashion for themselves and control the affairs of the American people. In Great Britain they have the three great estates of King, Lords, and Commons; but in America we have one far more powerful than either—an unfettered and independent press. (Cheers.) That mighty agency which has revolutionized governments and advanced the cause of civilization throughout the world. What has it not already achieved [illegible] corrupt profligacy, public [illegible] interests, or [illegible] ed or unawed before its scrutinizing glance? Where it lives liberty has vitality, power, and protection; where it is not found, there is the grave of political freedom.—The history of the last eight years, in Europe and America, presents a contrast which no citizen can examine without feeling a debt of gratitude, which, as a generation, we owe to the illustrious men who laid broad and deep the foundations of the American Union. During this brief period in Europe, whilst carnage and death have sacrificed hecatombs of brave men in advancing the cause of despotism and tyranny, the American people peacefully progressed in all the elements of power and prosperity that constitutes national renown. (Cheers.) How striking the contrast. The national debt of Great Britain reaches the enormous sum, at the close of the Crimean war, of $3,780,000,000, whilst the aggregate indebtedness of the great Powers of Europe—France, Holland, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Belgium and Austria, attained $7,500,000,000, to which may be added the debt of British India, amounting to two hundred and forty millions. In contrast to this, turn to the working of that beautiful political system under which Providence has cast our lot. In this brief period to which we have alluded, the unprovoked war with Mexico has been ended, our army withdrawn, the citizen soldier has laid aside the sword and resumed the peaceful pursuits of life. The debt of the United States may be set down as nothing. The swelling revenues for the last several years have been such as to absorb and make it a matter of computation and difficulty, on the part of the authorities of the General Government, to purchase and extinguish the public securities. The annual receipts from revenue amount to seventy-five millions. The advance in every department of civilized life has almost exceeded belief. A territory washed by two great oceans—a people in peace and unusual prosperity. We have an internal trade of six hundred millions, in which eleven millions of our people are directly concerned, as all have a general interest. The annual value of our agricultural productions is two hundred millions—the single staple of Indian corn alone reaching four hundred millions of bushels. The amount of capital invested in manufactures is six hundred millions. The annual value of the products of labor, other than agricultural, fifteen hundred millions. The value of our farms and live stock, over five hundred millions. Our coal-fields cover a surface of 240,000 square miles. We have 25,000 miles of railway in operation at a cost of six hundred and fifty millions; with a sea-coast of 12,600 miles; 5,000 miles of canals, and five great lakes, with a surface of 200,000 square miles. Our mines of gold, silver, cinnabar, copper, lead and iron, are not surpassed in the world, as the treasures of California have demonstrated, and the extraordinary wealth of the minerals of Lake Superior have abundantly proved. We have within our republic 6,000 academies, 250 colleges, and 4,000 churches. In those great interests that concern not only the whole Union, but our own great Empire State, how do we stand in the commerce of the world? Great Britain has 31,000 vessels, with a five million tonnage; France has 14,350 vessels, of 720,000 tons; Spain 8,000 vessels, with 380,000 tons. The aggregate vessels belonging to Sardinia, Tuscany, Naples, Sicily, Papal States, Austria, Greece, Turkey, Holland, Hamburgh, Bremen, Prussia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Mexico and the South American States, is 44,400 vessels, with 3,466,500 tonnage. The United States have 45,000 vessels afloat, with 5,500,000 tons; so we have 9,500 vessels more than Great Britain, with half a million greater tonnage than hers; three times as many vessels as France, and at least eight times as much tonnage; five times the number of Spanish vessels, with fourteen or fifteen times her tonnage; and our number of vessels is nearly equal to the vessels of all the other maritime powers of the earth, having 2,000,000 of tons greater than their united tonnage. Then look at our own commercial marine, with its astonishing growth, and see how it transcends the other commercial Powers of the world—in tonnage and vessels, the latter numerous enough, if stationed at equal distances around the great circle of the earth, not only to display in sight of each other the symbol of our national glory, but to hail each other and proclaim themselves "Americans." (Cheers.) Not only in vessels and tonnage is the growth and power of our commercial marine demonstrated, but in the skill and courage of those sons of the deep, whose genius and daring have placed them at the head of their profession, and given them a commanding position which has opened up the markets of the world by traversing every sea, and unsealing, even to the distant Indian shores, every port where trade could be advantageously pursued. Now it has occurred to me, that it would be a matter of interest to the people of this great metropolis at whose port is collected a third of the revenue of the whole Union, to know what protection in ships of war our Government has provided. It is a very great and important question, whether the present naval system is adequate to protect our vast and swelling commerce, and accordingly I have taken some pains to collect data from authentic sources; and although detailed statistics are usually uninviting and not acceptable, I feel that I am in the presence and speak for a people jealous and watchful of their rights, and to whom I owe it to present any facts having a national bearing upon their leading interests. Yes, in the name of an interest of five millions and a half of tonnage, engaged in the trade of the world, and which has converted this metropolis into a city of palaces adorned with more than Asiatic luxury and splendor, I feel that the true condition of our naval forces should be known. Upon inquiry, I find upon the Naval List of the United States on the first of July, 1856, there were, including vessels of all classes: sailing vessels—10 ships of the line, 13 frigates, 10 sloops-of-war, 3 brigs, 1 schooner, 6 store and receiving ships; steam vessels—7 steam frigates, 11 steamers of smaller class, and 3 steam tenders.

These 73 vessels, with their full complement of guns, and all they were intended and pierced to carry, will mount 2,285 guns, in size from 32 pounders to 10-inch shell guns. Although these ships appear on the Navy List, I learn it would be next to impracticable to fit them all for sea, in case of war, many of them requiring as much time and as much money to put them in order as to build new vessels.—The ships that may be fairly considered as forming the navy, and that could be fitted in a reasonable time, and at a reasonable cost, will be about 5 ships of the line, 9 frigates, 18 sloops of war, 2 brigs, 7 steam frigates, and 11 war steamers of other classes—in all, 52 vessels, suitable for war purposes, mounting 1,592 guns; the steam vessels having a steam power of 1,680 horses. The number of officers and men required to fully man all the ships on the Navy List, would be 1,587 officers, 20,547 men, and 2,455 marines—in all, 24,589 men. The number officers of all grades now in the navy, including officers of the marine corps, is 1,142. The number of seamen in the navy is limited by law to 7,500, and of marines to 1,200. The number of vessels now at sea is 4 frigates, 15 ships of war, 2 brigs, 1 schooner, 1 steam frigate, 8 war steamers of smaller size, 3 steam tenders, and 6 store and receiving ships, in all, 40 ships. The remaining vessels of the entire number are in port, either unfit for repairs, in ordinary, or refitting to take the place of others, whose term of service at sea is about to expire. The number of vessels thus kept at sea is the full proportion that can be manned by the 7,500 men allowed by law, and some are at times, short of the proper complement. There are eight navy yards in the United States, as follows: Kittery, Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D C.; Gosport, Va.; Pensacola, Florida; Mare Island, Cal.; also, a naval station at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. The aggregate cost of keeping up the personnel of these establishments, for the current and fiscal year, is estimated, for the naval and civil branches, at $804,318. The average annual expenditure for the improvement and repairs of navy yards for ten years preceding the 1st of January, 1866, amounted to $770,803 47; of which sum $108,993.90 was for "repairs of all kinds." The expenditures for improvements and repairs of the navy yards are dependent upon the appropriations made by Congress, and vary each year. The contingent expenses appertaining to navy yards, embracing the purchase and repair of fire engines, machinery and tools of every description, repair of steam engines, and attending the same, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, coals and other fuels, cleaning up yards, pay of watchmen, and incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation, are estimated, for the current fiscal year, in the aggregate, at $443,048. The total number of officers in the marine corps is 63, and of men 1,200, making a total of 1,263. The annual cost of supporting them (including pay) is $486,526.62.—The number of marines required for the ships usually kept in service, is 1,194. The annual cost of maintaining a ship of the line, fully equiped, is $302,000; of a frigate, $195,000; of a sloop of war, $90,000; of a steam frigate, $285,000.

Total appropriation for the naval service for the fiscal year 1855-6, at the second session of the 33d Congress	$15,012,091
Deduct following special appropriations:	
Continuation of 6 steam frigates	$3,000,000
Stevens's war steamer	250,000
Expedition for the relief of Dr. Kane	150,000
Basin and Railway at San Francisco	305,000
Special at navy yards	1,788,429
Hospitals and magazines	234,398
Naval Academy	48,044
Dry dock at Pensacola	10,000
Marine Hospital at Galena, and experiments in casting ordnance	21,000
Marine corps	500,113
Deduct	6,301,984
Total for support of the navy	$8,710,107

The tonnage of a ship of the line is 2,658 tons; of a frigate, 1,840 tons; of a sloop of war, 860 tons; of a brig, 260 tons; of a schooner, 95 tons; steam frigate, (say Niagara,) 4,682 tons; the other steamers vary from 380 to 2,450 tons. The total tonnage of the whole number of ships in the navy is 111,017 tons; of the 52 effective ships, the tonnge is 83,869 tons. The wear and tear of ships of war is from one-sixth to one-tenth, and that is the amount which yearly has to be repaired or replaced. The tonnage of the effective portion of the navy being 83,869 tons, and that of the commercial marine of the United States being estimated at 5,500,000 tons, the ratio is less than one-sixtieth. Under existing laws there is no promotion from the grade of seamen or apprentices to the rank of a commissioned and commanding officer. They are alone eligible to the grade of warrant officers, such as gunners, boatswains, sailmakers and carpenters.—Commissioned officers enter at the Naval Academy as acting midshipmen; and if they pass through the academic course successfully, they are placed in the line of promotion. Now, fellow citizens, you can form some estimate of the immense extent of our commercial marine, far exceeding that of any other nation—even her who once held, but now no longer justly holds, the proud appellation of "Mistress of the Seas." The extraordinary skill and energy of our seamen—the wealth and rapidly increasing development of our navigating interest—the opening of new markets, even to the hitherto closed ports of Japan, are evidences of growth and prosperity unparalleled in any previous age. Then carefully examine the diminutive naval force provided by law for its protection. I speak with freedom of the navy as an arm of the public defence, without intending the least disparagement to the accomplished statesman who immediately presides over that department of the general government, or designing to impugn the integity, fidelity and patriotism of those who have and are still devoting their services to this most important branch of the public services. My fellow-citizens, consider the enormous expense and the limited protection which our navy affords. By a recent act of Congress, interfering in regard to the personnel of the the navy, to my deep regret, the operation of the law bore with great and undue severity upon many a brave and gallant man, identified with the glory and honor of our arms. Then, again, much of the present material of this arm of defence must necessarily have fallen behind the improvements of the age, whilst the immense cost of maintaining the establishment constitutes a fourth or a fifth of the whole income of the government. Well, what are we to do in regard to this great interest, in view of the present and rapidly expanding growth of our commercial marine? At present the means of protection into tonnage is less than one-sixtieth of the interest to be protected, and what will be the disparity if, with advancing and increasing commercial tonnage, the navy is merely kept up, even should it suffer no serious decay or diminution? It must be obvious to the most casual observer that some new and efficient system is necessary to have this great commercial interest, and the means by which it is to be protected, bear some proportion to each other. How is this to be accomplished? Suggestions that seek to make radical changes should always be advanced with hesitation and distrust; yet all great improvement in government has hitherto sprung from the experience of the people themselves, who are usually in advance of their rulers in whatever most concerns their own prosperity and welfare. Well, my friends, it has occurred to me that the general government should hold out some inducements to our great commercial marine to aid in protecting itself. (Applause.) *That, under the sanction of law, with ample guards and restrictions, there should be organized a* MILITIA NAVY, *an arm of defence corresponding to that employed by the government in the land service, under our enrolled militia system, by which shipowners should receive encouragement and aid by law, in construction of their vessels, so as to make them capable of bearing guns, if required, in the service of their country. That the Captains and subordinate officers be commissioned in the name of the general government, upon some equitable plan that will give them rank and emolument, in proportion to the demands upon their time and services in the new capacity of representing the naval power of the Union.* (Cheers.) *That the humblest youth who enters as a cabin boy or in the lowest capacity as a seaman, should be educated and trained in his honorable, though adventurous and dangerous profession. That not only in the navy proper, but in this new service, in which the interest of commerce and the naval power of the Union will be represented.* These suggestions, though not sufficiently matured to present the working of the entire system, are offered for your consideration, in the hope that they may engage public attention in connection with this important subject, and that some plan may be matured which shall contribute to further advance the interests, the power and the glory of this republic. This noble State, second to none, but foremost of all, and this great commercial emporium—the seat of energy, enterprise and commercial power, now felt and acknowledged throughout the world—has a right to be heard upon this, as upon all questions affecting the trade and prosperity of the Union. (Cheers.) She demands the recognition and absolute immunity from search and detention of our flag upon the high seas; that her commerce and expanding trade be left unshackled by unwise restraints of legislation; and then, with her resources in every department of industry, in agriculture, in manufactures, in commerce and trade, she will vindicate her pre-eminence and power in the great brotherhood of free and independent States that constitutes our national Union. [Prolonged and enthusiastic applause.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Be Happy as You Are

Wife and mother are you tired, and out of patience with your husband and your children's demand upon your time and attention? Are you tempted to speak out angry feelings to that faithful but perhaps sometimes, heedless or exacting husband of yours, or to scold and fret to those beautiful ones? Do you groan and say what a fool I was to leave my father, where I lived in ease and quiet. Are you, by reason of the care and weariness of body, that wifehood and motherhood must bring, forgetful of their joys? Oh wife and mother, what if a stroke should smite your husband, and lay him low, what if your children should be snatched from your arms, and your bosom—what if there were no true, strong heart for you to lean upon what if there were no soft little innocents, to nestle in your arms, and love you and receive your love? How would it be with you then? Be patient and kind, dear wife. Be unwearying and long suffering, dear mother, for you know not how long you may tarry with them. Let there be nothing for you to remember, which will ring your heart with remorse if they leave you alone. Let there be nothing for them but sweetness, love unutterable if you are called to leave them by the way. Be patient, be tender to them all, for death will step sooner or later, between them and you. And oh! what would you do if you should be doomed to sit solitary and forsaken through years and years! Be happy as you are even with all your trials; for, believe me, thou wife of a loving and pure husband, there is no lot in life so blessed as thine own.

Eternal Things.

The earth, as it moves in its orbit from year to year, maintains its distance of ninety millions of miles from the sun; and the sun, at its rising or at its setting, seems at all times to be of the same magnitude to the human view an object always small as compared with our world. But suppose the earth should leave its orbit and make its way in a direct line towards the sun. How soon would the sun seem to enlarge its dimensions! How soon would fill the whole field of vision, and all the earth dwindle to nothing.

So human life appears to me. In early years, eternity appeared distant and of small importance. But at the period of life which I have now reached, it seems to me as if the earth had left the orbit of its annual movements, and was making a rapid and direct flight to the sun. The objects of eternity towards which I am moving, rapidly enlarge themselves. They have become overpoweringly bright and grand.

☞A good story is told of a rustic youth and a country gal, who sat facing each other at a husking party. The youth smitten with the charms of the beautiful maiden, only ventured his sly look, and now and then touching Patty's foot under the table. The girl determined to make the youth express what he appeared so warmly to feel, bore with these advances a little while in silence, when she cried out: "Look here! If you love me, why don't you say so? but don't dirty my stockings."

☞Ma, I want some liquid generosity on my bread and butter"

"Some what my child?"

"Some liquid generosty."

"What in the world does the boy mean by liquid generosity? What is it my son?"

"Gosh mam don't you know? Why it is molasses to be sure."

"Here Bridget spank this boy and put him to bed."

☞"Mamma," said a little fellow whose mother forbade him to draw horses and ships on the mahogany sideboard with a sharp nail. "mamma, this ain't a nice house At Sam Rackett's we can cut the sofa and pull out hair, ride the shovel and tongs on the carpet; but here we can't do nothing."

A Lawyer Reprimanded.

A story is told of a very eminent lawyer in New York receiving a severe reprimand from a witness on the stand whom he was trying to browbeat. It was an important issue, and in order to save his cause from defeat, it was necessary that Mr. A——— should impeach the witness. He endeavored to do it on the ground of age. The following dialogue ensued:

Lawyer—"How old are you?

Witness—"Seventy-two years."

Lawyer—"Your memory, of course, is not as brilliant and vivid as it was twenty years ago, is it?"

Witness—"I do not know but it is."

Lawyer—"State some circumstances which occurred twenty years ago, and we shall be able to see how well you can remember."

Witness—"I appeal to your honor if I am to be interrogated in this manner; it is insolent."

Judge—"You had better answer the question."

Lawyer—"Yes, sir, state it!"

Witness—"Well, sir, if you compel me to do it, I will. About twenty years ago you studied in Judge B——'s office did you not?"

Lawyer—"Yes."

Witness—"Well, sir, I remember your father coming in my office and saying to me, Mr. D——, my son is to be examined to-morrow, and I wish you would lend me fifteen dollars to buy him a new suit of clothes. I remember also, sir, that from that day to this he has never paid me that sum. That, sir, I remember as though it were yesterday."

Lawyer (considerably ashamed)—"That will do, sir."

Witness—"I presume it will."

☞Why are you like an annual, my darling?" said a saucy lover binding his arm around Harriet's waist.

"I can't say. Why?

"Because you are handsomely bound."

"Indeed! Why, then I am like a law book?"

"Really I can't tell."

"Because I am bound in calf!"

☞A gentleman once said to his son, who used to stay in bed late in the morning. "Your brother got up this morning at five o'clock, and found on the sidewalk a purse of gold." "Very well," replied the lazy young man, "If the poor fellow to whom it belongs had remained in bed till ten, he probably would not have lost it."

☞An editor, complaining of his delinquent patrons, declares that he "can't live so, and won't—is willing to take anything from pine knots to potato parings."

☞"It is very curious," said a lady just from boarding school, "that a tortoise from whom we get all our shell combs, has no hair."

☞A sailor of great dimensions who was in one of the boats at the siege of Fort Donelson, kept down his head when the shot was flying thick over the boat. "For shame hold up your head!" thundered an officer in the stern." "I will, sir, when there is room for it," was the sharp reply.

☞The rebel prisoners at Columbus, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, are said to have gained ten pounds apiece upon an average since their capture. It would seem as though we had taken them to fatten.

☞A Doctor went to bleed a dandy who languidly exclaimed, "Oh, Doctor, you're a good butcher! to which the Doctor replied, "Yes I am used to sticking calves.'

☞Many who would not for the world utter a falsehood, are yet eternally scheming to make false impressions on the mind of others respecting facts, characters and opinions.

☞Wife, I thought you said you were going to have a goose for dinner?'

'So I did; and I've kept my word.'

'Where is it?'

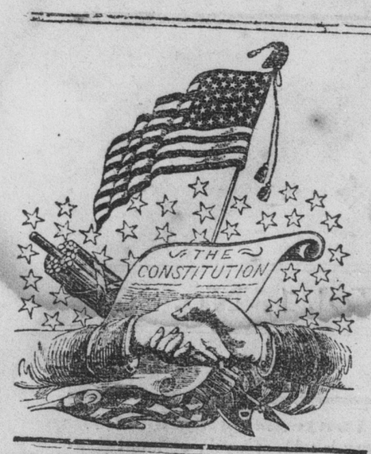
'Why, my dear, aint you here?

Smith couldn't see the point of that joke.

☞The emperor of the French has presented four picked rams, from the Royal flock at Ram boullet, to the King of the Sandwich Islands. Mrs. Partington is very anxious to know why they were picked, when shearing would have been a great deal better.

☞Envy is the most inexcusable of all passions. Every other sin has some pleasure annexed to it, or will admit of an excuse; envy alone wants both. Other sins but for a while; the appetite may be satisfied; anger remits; hatred has an end; but envy never ceases.

☞Why are two young ladies kissing each other an emblem of Christianity? Because they are doing unto each other as they would men should do unto them.



THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862.

People's State Convention.

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA. who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathers, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of July next, at 11 o'clock on said day. to nominate candidates for the offices of AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

A. K McCLURE,
Ch'm People's State Committee.

GEO W. HAMMERSLY, }
JOHN M. SULLIVAN, } Secretaries.

To the People of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties.

No. 13.

The Railroad Company last week raised the freight on coal from *thirty* to *fifty* cents per ton. The coal men on the Allegheny Mountain say they will have to stop operations in consequence. And so this is the way the repeal of the tonnage tax was to be an advantage to the people. Just before Mr. Hall voted for the repeal, he found it necessary to make a long speech, and endeavor to justify the barefaced violation of his pledges to his constituents, which he then meditated. His great argument was, that if the company were relieved from the payment of this tax, it would make a reduction on the freight to local shippers; but we find that instead of being reduced, it is actually raised twenty cents a ton on coal, and we are informed by merchants who have received goods this spring, that on most articles they paid a higher freight than ever before. Thus, at a time when the Railroad Company is doing a prosperous business, and after having safely deposited in its coffers the seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars which it obtained through the cunning and voting of Mr. Hall and others of its tools, and after dishonorably backing out from the payment of a fair tax which it had agreed to pay, it divides eight per cent. to its stockholders, on their investments, pays its employees and attorneys princely salaries, (the President gets $25,000 per year, Mr. Hall, one of the attorneys, $1,000,) but for all this, raises the freight twenty cents per ton on the poor man's fuel, as well as on almost every other article consumed by him. Here, Mr. Hall, is the great advantage gained by the people from the repeal of this tax. They not only have their money taken from them at the rate of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars by your votes; not only have to pay a tax which you released the Company from paying, but also are compelled to pay higher and more exorbitant rates to the very corporation which thus robbed them by purchasing and corrupting their representatives. And this Corporation wants to send Mr. Hall to Congress! We assert what we know when we say that there are more than one thousand votes in the Republican party which will be cast for no man who voted to repeal the Tonnage tax. The people understand that a man who is owned by and represents the Railroad Company, cannot truly and honestly represent them.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the Company have postponed the change.

Land Given to the Poor Man.

The Homestead Bill has passed. This shows what party is in favor of the poor man. For years the Democratic Party opposed this measure, and succeeded in preventing it from becoming a law. They insisted that the speculator and rich man should monopolize the public lands to the exclusion of the poor man, who could not raise money enough to bid against them, but now no sooner has the Republican party obtained a majority in Congress than it passes a bill *giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to every poor man* who will settle upon and improve it.

The bill does not give the land to the man with the most money, but it says whoever has a stout heart and willing hand, here is a free home, take and enjoy it.

The rich speculator will no longer appropriate thousands upon thousands of acres of "God's green earth," for the law requires him to live upon and work it, before he can get an acre. This, he will not do. But the poor man can thus secure a happy home for himself and children. Of course the "Republican party" is in favor of lands for the landless.

No Compromise with Rebels.

The *Standard* says "it wants the Union restored as it was," that is, Buchanan, President, with a cabinet composed of such scoundrels as Floyd, Cobb and Thompson. Of course he wants Jeff Davis, Toombs and Breckinridge in the Senate, with Keitt and Pryor in the House. What an exceedingly good time *we* Breckinridgers would then have.

The *Standard* also seems afraid that some of its Southern brethren may get their necks into a halter, now that the rebellion is on its last legs, and so whines piteously for mercy for them. It says, "were better that ninety-nine rebels should escape than that one innocent man should suffer." That dodge won't work now. Nobody wants the innocent to suffer, and there is not the least danger of him being harmed, but the *Standard* does want the ninety-nine rebels to escape.

We say punish every rebel by compelling him to contribute towards paying the expenses of this war; and as for the leaders, hang them as high as Haman If the *Standard* don't like this way of treating them, let it *weep*.

The Navy--Its Extension.

On our first page will be found a speech of Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, of New York, at Tammany Hall, in 1856, and in which are discussed the necessities of a re-organization of our Navy, so as to meet the growing wants of the country and place its [illegible] footing of greater safety from [illegible] upon a [illegible]ments. The speaker seems [illegible]ciate foreign encroach[illegible]ns for investigation, to have had ample mean[illegible] and has made a proper use of his facilities, by presenting in so narrow a space a prodigious amount of facts and deductions.

The aggregate number of vessels belonging to Great Britain and France, is 45,350, whilst that of the United States alone amount to over 45,000. Besides, every year is adding hundreds of vessels to our merchant marine, all of which can be turned into war vessels in a short space of time. But ordinary wooden ships must give place to the stronger and more invulnerable iron-clad ocean craft.

We have led the way in constructing floating harbor defences. The pluck and impregnability of the MONITOR has turned the attention of the maritime powers of Europe to iron-clad harbor batteries, and they are now even constructing plated vessels for the open ocean. The chances for a permanent and perpetual peace with Europe are against us, and though we may now banish from our minds all thoughts of a foreign war, yet it is likely we will have to enforce the old Monroe doctrine, which will bring us into collision with some of the powers of the old world. *They will be prepared.*

If there is any virtue in iron when fastened upon the sides of ships, they will take advantage of it. Our long line of defenceless coast, will be open to the attacks of a ready and willing foe. Our powerful navy will be torn in pieces by the great giant of the east.

We must meet them face to face, iron to iron. We must make every bay and inlet a beat for one of our iron-clad sentinels. We can't guard our long coast line with a chain of forts only, but must have strong, low, fast sailing gun boats, capable of flying from one point to another, and preventing the ingress of all manner of hostile vessels.

The American seaman is passing through a course of instruction peculiarly fitting for such service as will be required upon boats constructed for the protection of our seaboard.

Let the voice of the people everywhere be lifted up in a demand for stronger and more effective means of resisting the attacks of both foreign and domestic enemies. Had it not been for the MONATOR some of our eastern cities would, by this time, have been laid in ashes. Let our Congressmen act. Let appropriations be made and the work commenced.

The speech is well worth a careful perusal.

The Register Pockets $28,600 from the Republican Party--Rejoices in being able to Divide with the Breckinridge Standard--Still Crying for more to fill the Capacious Maw of its Bachelor Editor.

The *Register* is still engaged in its silly attempts to convince its readers that it is a Republican paper. Facts speak louder than words, "Granny." You give the County advertising to your old Democratic *chum*, Traugh, who prints a Breckinridge pro-slavery paper, which vilifies and slanders the party to which your readers belong, and all you can say will not convince them, after this, that you are not a Locofoco still.

As for your paper, it never did hurt anybody very much, but any one with half an eye can see that its leaning is towards the Loco Focos.

You accuse us of being a candidate for office, which we are not, but how is it with you? Look at the following little pickings which the *Register* has pocketed:

Editor of Register, County Treasurer 2 years, at salary of $1000 per year,	$2000 00
Deputy County Treasurer 2 years, at a salary of $1000 per year.....	2000 00
Treasurer of Poor Directors 15 years, at $200 per year.....	3000 00
Associate Judge 5 years, at $200 per year	1000 00
Clerk in War Department, appointed for 4 years, at $1600 per year.....	6400 00
County Superintendent 3 years, at $300 per year.....	900 00
Register & Recorder 6 years, at about $2000 per year.....	12,000 00
Clerk to County Commissioners the same 6 years, at $350 per year.....	2100 00
Total.....	$28,600 00

After receiving this *small* sum, the *Register* supports the Democratic Party, and goes into convulsions because the *Whig* intimated that it was entitled to a share of the County advertising. "POOR GRANNY."

☞ Hugh A. Caldwell sneers very contemptuously, in last week's *Register*, at the idea of any one being a *driver*. The sudden accumulation of a large sum of money from the Republican party, causes our bachelor friend to put on quite an aristocratic air. We would gently remind him that "riches *often* take wings and fly away."

Perhaps a *driver's* vote may yet be needed by him.

☞ The *Register* has drawn from the public Treasnry - $28,600. Just $3600 more than Mr. Hall received for his vote and speeches in the Senate in 1861. for the repeal of [illegible] the three mill tax. Give him another chance, and, our word for it, he will outstrip the *Register* far enough.

☞ Why don't Hall file his affi[illegible]davit in the Prothonotary's office, containing his experience on the passage of the Tonnage Tax repeal, in 1861? Who can answer? Why does he content himself with merely "pitching into" us in all his papers, seeing it is not *us* but *his own actions*, which are prostrating him.

☞ The following extract from the letter of a soldier (in the 62d Reg't, P. V.,) to his mother, gives a lively impression of the danger to which many of the young men of our borough are now exposed:

CAMP, BEFORE YORKTOWN,
May 4, 1862.

We expect to march to-morrow morning at daybreak. The enemy have evacuated this place, at least they have left their outer line of defence, and we have received marching orders with two days' rations. Our regiment, which was on picket last night, were the first in the fort, and when we returned to camp at near noon, some of us presented a ludicrous sight, many having donned the high gray hats, with white plumes, (which they had picked up in the rebel camp,) grey overcoats, Secesh flags, pikes, swords, &c.

But I must tell you of our turn of fatigue duty, and when I think of the miraculous escapes some of us made, prayers and thanks spring involuntarily to my lips. There were ten of us detailed to work in a ditch outside of our mortar bed, on the bank of the York river. In the afternoon the enemy commenced shelling us from their water battery on the river bank. We could see their two guns plainly, which were only 600 yards distant. We had a sharp "look-out," and whenever he would see the flash of their gun, he would sing out, "drop!" and all would fall flat, while the shell would whiz over us, or lodge in front, or burst directly over us. Well, about the middle of the afternoon, whilst here working, two of us went to a part of the ditch, about 1½ feet high, and in perfect sight of their guns, presently the "look-out" yelled "drop," and I lay down just where I was in the shallowest part of the ditch; directly I felt a heavy weight and a sharp ringing pain in the head and shoulders. I was stiffened, and supposed myself struck in some vital part by the shell, not being able to rise for about five minutes after hearing the report. At last, by a strong effort, I was enabled to move, the weight rolled off, on both sides, and I found out I was covered with earth to the depth of six inches. I was somewhat stunned, and my comrades told me they thought that last shot had settled my fate. We went to a deeper part of the ditch, and had not been there long, until the warning voice "drop," again saluted us. We crouched close to the side of the ditch, when an awful explosion right above us, at the edge of our refuge, stunned all hands, and the engineer who had us in command, got up, his mouth and nose bleeding from the shock, and ordered us all out of that place into the fort, every man was deafened for awhile. Had the shell which covered me, been four inches nearer this letter would never been written, for I would have been crushed to a jelly. I feel like thanking God sincerely for the preservation of my life. We have our knapsacks packed, and everything ready. The 9th Massachusetts and 4th Michigan were out to-day on a reconnoissance. I just wonder, now, if the papers will give "honor to whom honor is due," for the sharpshooters, and 62d were the first in the fortification near the river, on the enemy's left. We have done more hard labor and been in more danger, so far, than any other *we*. It was the 62d that drew the first fire of the enemy, but did we get the honor? No! We have the satisfaction, however, of knowing such to be the case, and the papers can report what they please, to the contrary. God bless you all. HANNIBAL.

Letter from Snyder Township.

SNYDER TOWNSHIP, April, 1862.

Mr. Editor: As several articles have been published in our county papers, relative to the public schools, and I find they are read with much interest, perhaps it will not be amiss to send for publication, a few statistics, of the schools of Snyder School District.

The school term lasted six months. The teachers co-operated, and labored harmoniously to advance the interests of the "Common School System." They organized a District Institute, for their mutual improvement, in the exercises of which, the School Directors and citizens of the district took a lively interest. Their regular meetings were held semi-monthly, and special meetings on each Friday evening preceeding the same, at which lectures were delivered to large and attentive audiences, and subjects, connected with art of teaching, were discussed by teachers and citizens.

A writer in the *Whig*, of the 26th ult., describing the prosperity of the schools of Huston township, seems disposed to award the banner, for industry, to the teachers of that District, but had that gentleman visited Snyder, before penning his communication, he would have found a corps of Teachers equal in energy to those of Huston, and he would have met a School Board of genuine merit, commonly called *live Directors*, whose characteristics are to pay *living* wages to the teachers, male and female. They *visit* the schools, and are in the habit of discarding all contemptible gossip concerning them. They appointed one of their number, Robert Waring Esq., District Superintendent, and his constant vigilance over the interests of the schools, has done much to promote their prosperity. The attendance, progress and conduct, with very few exceptions, were satisfactory to all concerned. The County Superintendent was always cordially greeted by the young aspirants, and his lectures highly esteemed, and practically adopted by them.

A few things more can be said, which, in the aggregate, justifies Snyder School District in hoisting the *banner* for the present time, if she is excelled, we will cheerfully give the "honor to whom honor is due." As regards vocal music, Bald Eagle School stands unrivaled in the county. Every teacher is a subscriber to the *Penna. School Journal*. Every school is furnished with outline maps, and, except one, has uniformity of books. The hospitality of the citizens, in entertaining teachers and others during the session of the Institues, is unsurpassed.

At the meeting of the "Teachers' State Association," held in Lewisburg last year, a reslution was passed by that body to present a cannon, of superior finish, to the U. S. Government, to be paid for by a small contribution from each teacher in the State. This fact was announced by our County Superintendent through the county papers, and an accompanying call was made to the teachers of Blair to be prompt in securing to themselves a portion of the honor, but we have yet to learn whether any other than the teachers of Snyder responded. They at once, male and female, hurried off a contribution, happy to add their mite to the patriotic fund. Said cannon is now nearly finished by the founders, and unless our *confreres* hasten, they will find Snyder heading and footing the list of contributors in Blair, which, for their honor's sake, we hope will not be the case, for in this matter, we do not desire to excel.

Snyder township is interspersed with beautiful and picturesque scenery. Iron is extensively manufactured. Coal mines have been opened near Philipsburg, and coal is daily transported to Tyrone city by railroad, and it is expected that the road will be completed in a few months, so as to extend to Bellefonte. W. K.

Letter from Martinsburg.

MARTINSBURG, May 14, 1862.

Mr. Editor: SIR—I have commenced study again. We see many strange faces among us. It is an absolute necessity that presents an opportunity to the juniors for recreation. Some of our former classmates have left the halls of learning, and we shall never hear their sweet winning voices again. Some have left us to mingle with the angels' never ending melodies; some have sought different vocations in society, pushing onward and upward in the path of life, surmounting every obstacle that may oppose them. Others have stepped from the single stage of society to the matrimonial circles. As to the weddings, we excuse our newly married associates, but to the nuptial feast we would have had no objections. We still imagine that single life is the most joyful days a man can enjoy. To the class-mates who are married, may they enjoy good health and reap a golden harvest of opulence. To our present class-mates, we shall be happy, at any convenient opportunity to extend an assisting hand.

Your friend, A STUDENT.

For the Whig.

Mr. Editor: I find another attack upon me by the *Standard man* in last week's issue of his paper. My answer to this *refined* and *exceedingly intellectual display* can be found in the two words enclosed in brackets in my former article as published in the *Whig*. C. C. P.

☞ Since our last issue great and glorious victories have been achieved by our army. We give the following statement of them from the N. Y. Tribune:

A Deluge of Victories.

We print this morning the news of the surrender of Norfolk to a Union force from Fortress Monroe, under Gen. Wool; the destruction by fire of the iron-plated Rebel steamship Virginia (formerly the U. S. steamfrigate Merrimac); the capture, though still to be confirmed—by the iron clad steamer Galena, during an expedition up James River, of the Rebel steamer Jamestown, and sinking of her consort, the contiued pursuit of the flying Rebel main army to New-Kent Court-House, barely twenty-seven miles from Richmond while our extreme advance (consisting of the 8th Illinois Cavalry) was, at 3p. m. of Saturday, five miles further ahead, or barely twenty two miles from Richmond, while the Rebels, still retreating in good order, driving in all their stragglers and destroying all bridges, food, forage, and whatever else might be of service to our army, are in sight before them, and are expected to make a resolute stand at Bottombridge, at the head of the Chickahominy, fifteen miles this side of Richmond. Add to this that the Rebel flotilla on the Mississippi, under the exuberent Hollins, made on Saturday a desperate attack on Gen. Foot's fleet of gunboats temporarily commanded by Capt. C. H. Davis, and were badly whipped after an hours fighing, losing three of their eight gunboats in the encounter, and it will be realized that never was a day's news from so many and such remote points so auspicious to the speedy collapse of the rebellion.

Probably the most desperate, brilliant, and thoroughly successful fighting of this war was whereby the National fleet on the Mississippi assailed and passed the forts St. Philip and Jackson intended to bar the ascent of the river, broke the big chain thrown acerross the big current, captured, sunk, or disabled the Iron clad rams, fire ships and gunboats of the rebels, forced their way up to New Orleans, took posession of that rebel emporium, and thus compelled the forts left behind to surrender. Though not the most sanguinary, this was as a whole, the most brilliant acnievement of the war. But the fighting of the Grand Army of the Potomac has been splendid, and the recent generalship of M'Clellan commands universal praise. From the hour that Yorktown was evacuated by the rebels as untenable, their retreating columns have been pressed with great vigor, and it seems with caution and judgement as well. An army retreating through a friendly and difficult country, breaking down the bridges as it passes, and destroying all that could serve its pursuers, and by turning suddenly in force upon their advance, can engage them with great advantage in numbers or push them back on their main body. Hence our advance under Hooker and Heintzelman had to fight against odds at Williamsburg or give ground disastrously, and so with Franklin's and Sedgwick's Divisions, hurried off by transports to West Point to intercept the flight of the Rebels. But in either case the Confederates were ultimately defeated and compelled to accelerate their flight, so that the moral effect of these combats is decidedly favorable, though their losses in action may not have greatly exceeded our own. An army of 70 or 80 thousand effectives, retreating over its own ground without having fought and lost a pitched battle, has seldom been pushed back faster, or with smaller loss to its assailants, than the rebel host since it stole away from its entrenchments at Yorktown. With reasonable good fortune, Gen. M'Clellan will be at Richmond this week.

The Tonnage Tax--Evidence of Bribery and Corruption--Money Abundantly Distributed.

The committee to investigate the means restorted to, at the last session, to procure the passage of the act for commutation of the tonnage tax upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, made their report to the Legislature Tuesday afternoon. The committee in their investigations have confined themselves to the means employed to secure the passage of the act, and have classed the testimony taken under the heads, as follows: Tampering with press; the distribution of eight hundred thousand dollars due the State by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company among other railroad companies; and the distribution of cash by Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Fuller testified to having paid the Allentown Democrat two thousand dollars to sustain Senator Shindle and to publish the tonnage tax bill. This money Mr. Fuller states was his own, but the committee declare that this is improbable. The editor of the Brownsville Clipper visited the room of Mr. Scott, at Coverly's Hotel and Mr. Scott handed to him three or four hundred dollars to support the bill. The editor testifies to that fact himself. The committee believe that money to the amount of thousands of dollars were thus expended.

It was in evidence that the section of the commutation bill requiring the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to assist other rail road companies in the State, was inserted for the purpose of inducing the members from the counties through which these roads passed to vote for the passage of the bill. Mr. Burns, a member of the Legislature from Allegheny county, was induced to favor the commutation bill, by the promise of Mr. Scott that the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad should be completed, and Mr. Scott entered into a written agreement to take four thousand dollars worth of the bonds of the Northwestern Railroad Company at par, when their value was only estimated at twenty-five cents on the dollar. The Senators and Representatives residing on the line of the Northwestern Railroad consequently voted for the bill. By such means as these eight hundred thousand dollars, which would have gone into the State Treasury, were divided among certain Railroads.

The committee next considered the direct application of money as a means of bribery. The individual pointed out as being the chief agent in the distribution of the funds was Thomas A. Scott. In March last the committee adressed a note to Mr. Stanten, Secretary of War, desiring to know at what time Mr. Scott could visit Harrisburg without interfering with his duties to the government. Mr. Stanton replied on the eighth of March, that Mr. Scott was then at Cairo, and would be relieved on the 20th. A subpoena was left at the house of Mr. Scott, but he did not come before the committee, and while they were temporaily absent, in Pittsburg, he passed through Harrisburg without stopping. On the 25th of March, the committee telegraphed to Secretary Stanton to asscertain where Mr. Scott could be found. The reply was that Mr. Scott would be relieved from duty at Fortress Monroe in four days. The Sergeant-at Arms was accordingly dispatched at Washington to subpœna Mr. Scott, but was unable to find him, and the committee believe that he purposely kept out of the way.

Mr. Kennedy Marshall, a member of the House from Allegheny county last year, testified that at the close of the session he visited the room of Mr. Scott at Coverly's Hotel, and was handed a package which contained five hundred dollars. Mr. Scott remarked to Mr. Marshall that the package had been left for him, and that he did not know what it contained. There were other packages lying about the room at the time. Mr. Marshall further testified that he had always been in favor of the repeal of the tonnage tax, and had voted for the commutation bill without any expectation of a reward. Mr. Marshall also testified that he had visited the room of Speaker Davis and saw five or seven thousand dollars lying upon the bed. Mr. Davis said that he had received money from Scott, and subsequently denied that fact. Davis accompanied Mr. Marshall up the Allegheny river, and gave Mr, Marshall a portion of the money to carry, remarking that he was afraid to carry so much himself. The committee had endeavored to procure the attendance of Mr Davis, but had not succeeded up to the present time.

Thomas Osterhout was a member of the Legislature from Wyoming county last year, and parties testified by having heard him say that he had made a good thing out of the tonnage tax bill, and that he had paid all his debts, amounting to one or two thousand dollars. Osterhout was subpœnaed, but having been warned by a man named Geo. H. Bardwell, he thus was enabled to elude the Sergeant-at-arms. This Bardwell is also believed to have been instrumental in inducing an important witness named Gearhart to leave Harrisburg at the night time.

John E. Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was summoned to appear before the Committee, but replied that bad health would not permit him to attend. A sub-committee was appointed, and proceeded to Philadelphia, to obtain the testimony of Mr. Thompson, but he refused to receive them, and a certificate from J. Pancoast, M. D., stating that Mr. Thompson could not be seen, was shown to the committee.

Seven Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were examined, but testified that they knew nothing about any bribery.

Mr. Thomas T. Firth, the treasurer of the Company, also failed to appear before the Committee, excusing himself on account of ill health. He subsequently expressed a willingness to appear, but was not examined.

In summing up their report, the Committee express a positive conviction, from the evidence before them, that unlawful means were used to procure the passage of the commutation bill by Mr. Scott, who has since wilfully eluded the summons of the Committee.

Mr. Williams then made a speech. He declared that Mr. Thompson had been seen on Chestnut street looking as well as ever, two days after the date of the certificate of the physician which was shown to the Committee. Mr. Williams then moved that 10,000 copies of the report be printed. No [illegible] taken upon this pr[illegible]

Afterward[illegible]

New Railroad Schedule.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 6.50 A M, c'ing with Fast Mail East and Express Train West.
At 10.15 A M, runs to Huntingdon, arriving there at 1.20 P. M.
At 6.15 P M, connecting with Mail Train West

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.10 A M, on departure of Fast Mail East and Express Train West.
At 3.15 P M, comes from Huntingdon, leaving there at 1.20 P. M.
" 7.00 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train West.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862.

The brave Capt. P. T. Keyes Dead

Capt. Keyes, of the Regular Army, who was badly wounded in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, died at the Hospital in Evansville, Indiana, on Saturday night, the 3d inst. He was a noble, generous and brave representative of Blair county. He was wounded by a Minie ball, in the right arm, near the shoulder, from the effect of which he died, after amputation. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband, kind father and brave soldier.

His remains were interred in the Catholic Cemetery in Altoona, on Thursday, the 8th inst. The funeral procession moved from the Logan Hall at 2 o'clock, and proceeded to the Catholic church, where the usual funeral ceremonies of that church were performed.

On his coffin was placed a silver plate, containing the following inscription:—"Capt. P. T. Keyes, 16th Infantry, U. S. A., died May 3d, 1862, aged 26 years and 6 months."

He was the only child of Thomas and Christiana Keyes, of Wopsononock, in Logan township, with whom we deeply sympathize in their great loss. Let one who has known them well during the last thirty years, beseech them to be comforted with the assurance that he has gone to a better world, and that their loss is his gain. Be ye also ready.

Two More Brave and Gallant Soldiers consigned to the Tomb.

The remains of privates Paul Long and Job Miller, members of the 84th Reg't, P. V., who fell at the Winchester battle, arrived at this place on Monday last.

Private Long leaves a wife and seven children. Miller leaves a wife and two children. Both were faithful and gallant soldiers.

The bodies lay in state in the Town Hall, till Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock, when a very large concourse of people assembled to accompany them to their final resting place. Religious exercises were had by the Revs. Schindler, Taylor, Barron and Gibson, after which the coffins being enshrouded with the American flag, were borne on biers to the Lutheran graveyard, accompanied by Van Tries' Cornet Band.

Great credit is due to our people for turning out in such large numbers to pay the last tribute of respect to those who have so nobly fell in defence of our country.

We would be thankful to the friends of deceased soldiers if they would furnish us with any information concerning their history, so that it may be recorded. A brief biography of every one should be written, so that when we are all gone, their memories may be cherished by the friends of freedom who come after us. Surely the friends ought to have as much pride in this matter as we have. If so, they will not delay hastening to us with all the desired information before the bodies may be buried.

☞ The famous "Silver Grays" have been mustered out of the service of the United States. A war that can be finished without these veterans, may be truly said to be fast drawing to a close. The gallant Sergeant, James Moorhouse, is again in our midst, wearing his well-earned laurels with his usual retired modesty. Long may he wave. They were disbanded last week.

☞ Fruit [illegible] be very abunda[illegible]y

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK.—Jacob G. Herbst and Robert M. Johnston, are canvassing for Parson Brownlow's Wonderful Book, in Blair County.—It promises to be an interesting work and every body should procure a copy. It contains 400 pages fully illustrated and is only $1,25. Don,t fail to get a copy. It is one of the wonders of the rebellion. The Parson vouches for the truth of every statment made in the work as either experienced by himself, or witnessed with his own eyes.

☞ Lieut. Jonathan Derno, of Co. A, 84th Reg't. P. V., is in town. He was in the thickest of the fight at Winchester, on the 23d of March, and by his cool and undaunted bravery, won himself an unending reputation as a brave and gallant soldier. Long may he live to wear the laurels he has so fairly won.

☞ The editor of the *Register* is evidently very much ashamed of the *forgery* he committed by placing our name to the bottom of his leading editorial, to get some one to believe it. Why does he not say at once that the article was written by another, and that he wouldn't commit forgery again.

☞ Dr. J. A. Freeman has caused the old buildings to be removed off the northwest corner of the Diamond, in Hollidaysburg, and is about erecting in place thereof a large brick two and a half stories high. The Doctor has the energy and enterprise necessary to build up a town.

☞ Assistant Postmaster Statler has just erected a fine frame residence along side of his brick, on Mulberry street. Our town seems to be revived of late in all kinds of business. Her fame is destined to be onward.

T. W. HANCUFF'S LETTERS.—We return our thanks to our friends in Catharine township, for sending us the letters written by the lamented Hancuff to his wife. They will be published as we can find room. A portion of them will appear next week.

THE Pennsylvania Regiments engaged in the battle at Williamsburg were the 26 th, 49th, 57th, 63d, 93d, 98th, 102d, 105 th. Capts. Cambell and Miles' companies from Huntingdon county are in the 49th, but from the list of killed and wounded published, they appear to have escaped unharmed.

CHILD SCALDED.—On Tuesday last a little son of Mr. Joseph Dysart, aged 18 months, was severely scalded by pulling a bucket of hot water off the table on itself. The girl had placed the bucket on the table and went out, and returned in time to see the act. Dr. Landis was called. It is expected that the child may recover.

THE Penna. Railroad Company are building a siding and a wharf, about a mile above Huntingdon, for the purpose of shipping by canal their coal from the Bald Eagle Coal mines, situated along the line of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad.

☞ Mr. Henry C. Crocker's very valuable black horse died on Monday last. It is supposed he was poisoned in Antis Township, on Thursday night last It is a very serious loss to Henry.

APPROPRIATE.—Our bachelor friend of the *Regtsier* copying the article on his first page this week, headed "Bachelor's Thermometer."

☞ The Satanic press regards "Sunday Reading" as a wonderful encroachment on their rights.

The Remains of Samuel C. Baker.

A private in Company D of the 110th Regiment P. V., passed through this place on thursday last, on their way for interment at the former home of deceased in Springfield Township. He died of Typhoid Fever, at Winchester, Va. A brother of deceased David C. Baker, joined the remains at Harrisburg. Pa., is a member of the same Company, was wounded in the battle at Winchester, and has since been in St. Joseph Hospital Philadelphia. He has now partially recovered from his wound.

Thus have two of seven brothers, all in the Army of the United States at the same time, returned to their parental roof, one a corpse from disease, the other an invalid from the fire of the Rebels—as mementoes of loyalty and heroism of a single family, that of Jacob Baker, Esq. Five of his sons yet remain in the Army, and their fate God only knows. May Heaven protect them! we ardently implore.—*Shirleysburg Herald.*

The Pacific Railroad bill of the House has been considered by the Senate Committee, and agreed to without amendment. It will be reported—probably this morning and, we judge passed. The friends of the measure are generally resolved that it shall not be defeated nor postponed on account of any local difference of heart-burnings, but passed at this session.

Southern Ports to be Opened.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans shall so far cease and determine, from and after the 1st day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States and to the limitation and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The text of the Proclamation is as follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by my proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thouaand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina, Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina, and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and whereas the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans have since been blockaded; but as the blockade of the same ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of the country:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July last, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans, shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with these ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may, from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order of this date, which is appended to this Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Lutheran Synod.

The general synod of Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States, has been in session for several days in the city of Lancaster. This body is composed of the very ablest scholars and divines in the country, who, aside from their clerical duties, take a deep interest in the present unhappy condition of our national affairs. In proof of this, we offer the following preamble and resolutions passed by the Synod on Tuesday afternoon last:

Whereas, Our beloved country, after having long been favored with a degree of political and religious freedom, security and prosperity unexampled in the history of the world, now finds itself involved in a bloody war to suppress an armed rebellion against its lawfully constituted government; and

Whereas, The word of God, which is the sole rule of our faith and practice requires loyal subjection to "the powers that be," because they are "ordained of God," to be "terror to evil-doers and a praise to those who do well," and, at the same time, declare that they who "resist the power" shall receive to themselves condemnation; and

Whereas, We, the representatives of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the United States, connected with the several Synods, assembled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, recognize it as our duty to give public expression to conviction of truth on this subject, and in every proper way to co-operate with our fellow citizens in sustaining the great interests of law and authority, of liberty and righteousnoss; Be it therefore

Resolved, That it is the deliberate judgment of this Synod that the rebellion against the constitutional government of this land is most wicked in its inception, unjustifiable in its cause, unnatural in its character, inhuman in its prosecution, oppressive in its aims, and destructive in its results to the highest interests of morality and religion.

Resolved, That in the suppression of this rebellion, and in the maintenance of the Constitution and Union by the sword we recognize an unavoidable necessity and a sacred duty which the government owes to the nation and the world; and that, there fore, we call upon our people to lift up holy hands in prayer to the God of battles, without personal wrath against the evil doers on the one hand, and without doubting the righteousness of our cause on the other, that He would give wisdom to the President and his counsellors and success to the army and navy, that our beloved land may speedily be delivered from treason and anarchy.

Resolved, That, whilst we regard this unhappy war as a righteous judgment of God, visited upon us, because of the individual and national sins of which we have been guilty, we nevertheless, regard this rebellion as more immediately the natural result of the continuance and spread of domestic slavery in our land, and therefore hail with unmingled joy the proposition of our magistrate, which has received the sanction of Congress, to extend aid from the general government to any State in which slavery exists, which shall deem fit to initiate a system of constitutional emancipation.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with all loyal citizens and christian patriots in the rebellious portions of our country and we cordially invite thier co-operation in offering united supplications at a Throne of Grace, that God would restore peace to our distracted country, re-establish fraternal relations between all the States, and make our land in all time to come, the asylum of the oppressed, and the permanent abode of liberty and religion.

Resolved, That our devout thanks are due to Almighty God for the success which has crowned our arms; and whilst we praise and magnify His name for the help and succor, He has graciously afforded to our land and naval forces, in enabling them to overcome our enemies, we regard these tokens of His Divine favor as cheering indications of the final triumph of our cause.

Common School Laws.

At the late session of the Legislature a further supplement to the Common school laws of the State was adopted which contains some rather important provisions.—Twenty-two days are made a common school month, and no "Common School shall be kept open for the purpose of ordinary instruction on any Saturday, but two Saturdays of each month as the proper Board of Directors may designate shall be appropriated to exercises or institutes for the improvement of the Teachers of the district." The President and Secretary of a School Board can file a certificate of the indebtedness of the collecter of the school tax, in the Prothonatory's office, and the certificate will have the same operation as a judgement. The County Sup't before entering on his duties, shall swear or affirm that he will perform the duties of his office honestly, impartially, diligently and according to law. Section 16 authorizes the Trustees of an Academy or Seminary in this Commonwealth, which received money or land therefrom for educational purposes, by deed of not less than two thirds of their number, to convey all the real estate, buildings and property and funds of, or belonging thereto, to the Board of Directors or their successors of the common Schools of the district. Section 18 requires that the Board of Directors shall publish an annual statement of the amount of moneys received and expended, and the amoont due from Collectors, and setting forth all the financial operations of the district, in not less than ten written or printed han dbills, to be put up in the most public places in the district.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON.—The Richmond papers report that thirty two thousand bales of cotton were burned at New Orleans.

A dispatch from Louisville, (Ky.,) May 8, says:

"Two trustworthy gentleman, Kentuckians, who have just arrived from New Orleans, report that all along the Mississippi from Memphis to New Orleans, there is one general bonfire of property, particularly of cotton, of which 11,700 were burned at New Orleans.

"At Memphis the sugar and molasses, in large quantities, is on the bluff ready to be rolled into the river, and all the stock of cotton is ready to be fired on the approach of the Union fleet. The people of the river towns are retreating inward, and are destroying property, Along all the Southern tributaries of the Mississippi the planters in many cases are applying the torches to their own cotton.

"The rebel Government has also boats running up the river destroying the cotton. Among the great numbers, only one planter was found who objected to the burning of his cotton."

On Friday, cotton went up 1½ cents per pound in New York, in consequent of these reports; middling being quoted at twenty seven and a half cents.

The dispatches from the West, which we publish to-day, indicate that the destructive spirit is still rampant among the rebels. They are just now in the very acme of the rage, caused by their defeats and by the certainty of impending ruin.

With all their burning, however, there will be cotton enough for all practical purposes.

WHITEWASH.—Whitewash adds so greatly to the picturesque in the cottage and the farm house, and is such an absorbent of impure odors, that it should be freely used, at least in the spring. Take half a bushel of fresh burned white lime, and slack it either with hot or cold water, in a tub or barrel. When thoroughly slacked, dissolve in the water required to thin the lime, two quarts of common salt; stir it thoroughly, and one quart of sweet milk and it is ready for use. Put on with a brush, frequently stirring it up. Glues and gums cause it to scale off in hot weather.

☞ A large uumber of blacks arrived yesterday morning at Fredericsburg direct from Richmond. Two of the party, very intelligent negroes, have been employed by Gen. Patrick as guides. They represent the enemy's force increasing in front of Gen. McDowell's line beside confirming previous reports of the panic in Richmond They say that the prayers in the Episcopal and Baptist churches for Jeff. Davis and for the success of the Confederate arms were omitted on Sunday, and prayers for peace and mercy substituted.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

☞ Is it possible that any soldier can be so foolish as to leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS? Whoever does so will deeply regret it. These medicines are the only certain cure for Bowel Complaint, Fevers, Sores, and Scurvy. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 223

MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by LLOYD & HENRY, PRODUCE DEALERS AND *Forwarding and Commission Merchants*

HOLLIDAYSBURG, May 16, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$5,25@5,37
Extra " "	5,00@5,12
Superfine,	4,75@4,87
White wheat per bushel,	$1,16
Red " "	1,10
Rye per bushel,	53
Corn per bushel,	50
Oats per bushel,	32
Barley per bushel,	50
Potatoes per bushel,	50@65
Butter per pound,	15
Eggs per dozen,	10
Cloverseed per bushel,	3,75@4,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Hay per ton,	10,00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1862.

FLOUR—Extra,	5,50
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27
White,	1,45
Corn,	55
Whisky,	23½@24

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.

Flour—State,	$3,75@4,90
Ohio,	5,20@5,40
Southern,	5,70@5.75
Corn,	57 @ 58

MARRIED.

On Sunday, the 11th inst., by George Koon, Esq., Mr. FRANCIS SMITH to CHRISTIANA HARKER, all of Freedom township.

April 24th, by Rev. N. E. Gibbs, Mr. JOHN WINKLER to Miss SUSANNA DIVELY, both of Greenfield township.

DIED.

Near Loretto, Cambria county, Pa., on the 8th inst., of Scarlet Fever, MARTIN LUTHER, son of J. B. & Lydia Mentzer, aged seven years and four days.

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Silas Moore, late of Hollidaysburg, deceased

THE Auditor appointed to hear and decide upon the exceptions filed to the second supplementary accounts of John Walker and Johnston Moore, Administrators of Silas Moor, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

AUG. S. LANDIS Auditor.

Hollidaysburg May, 17,-3t.

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of WILLIAM BIEGLE, dec'd.

THE Auditor appointed to hear and decide upon the exceptions filed to the account of Martin Bell, Adm'r of William Biegle, late of Antis tp., deceased, hereby gives notice, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office at Hollidaysburg, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June A D 1862, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

AUG S LANDIS, Auditor

Hollidaysburg, May 14, '62-4t.

ROBBERY--$10 REWARD.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock, two men broke into the Public House of the subscriber, at Leamersville, in this county, and took away with them one pair ladies' cloth gaiters, one pair ladies' morrocco gaiters, one gold locket, fifty spools cotton thread, six pocket handkerchiefs, one red bordered handkerchief, one set ladies' jewelry, one set gold sleeve buttons, and some other articles. I will pay to any person or persons the sum of $10, who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the robbers.

PERRY TROUT.

Leamersville, May 17, 1862--3t.

$30. Employment! $100.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL GOODS FOR THE **ADAMS** (A NEW ENGLAND) MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,

For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. May 17—1-30

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON, HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and SHEET IRON.

ALSO--Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28.

DR. J. J. LEVI,

of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them

May 3-1—28.

HIDES.

THE highest cash price paid for HIDES at our Tannery, by JOHN HAYS & SONS.

May 3, 1862.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will offer to public sale, on the premises

On Saturday, the 7th of June 1862

at 1 o'clock p. m. all the estate and right title and interest of Samuel R. Adams, late of Blair county, deceased, of and in a certain tract or piece of land situate in Frankstown township, Blair county, bounded by the lands of Jesse Moore, Samuel Isett and others containing

152 Acres, more or less

being the undivided half part of the same, on which are erected a

LOG HOUSE AND LOG BANK BARN

The undersigned, also, as trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court to sell the other undivided one half part of said tract of land for the payment of legacies charged on the same by the will of Sarah Adams, deceased, will at the same time offer said other undivided half part to public sale.

The land is good lime stone land, has a good orchard, and spring and tenant house on it. Possession will be given on confirmation of the sale.

ALSO,

An adjoining tract of mountain land surveyed on a warrant granted to Joshua Carson, containing

Six Hundred Acres, more or less

well timbered—lately owned by said S F. Adams deceased. TERMS OF SALE—One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOSEPH FEAY,

Executor of Samuel R. Adams, dec'd and Trustee to sell the interest of Sarah Adams, deceased.

May 17, 1862.-ts.

LOST--FIVE NOTES.

THE subscriber lost, on Friday, the 25th inst., in Hollidaysburg or Gaysport, five judgment notes, signed by Adam Bowers, of Altoona, and payable to the undersigned, all dated 29th March, 1862. One for $65, payablo on or before the first day of April, 1863. The other four, each for $100, payable annually thereafter. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the said notes. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving tnem at this office, or with the subscriber, at Matthew Hoy's dwelling.

PATRICK GARRAHAN.

May 3, 1862—3t:pd.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Blair County, to distribute the money in the hands of John Lingafelt, assignee of Thomas L McNamara, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on thursday the 22nd day of May, inst, at which time and place all persons interested are requested to present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

JNO. H. KEATLEY, Auditor.

May, 2. 1862.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Louis Goldman

HAS just returned from the city with a large stock of

SPRING CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

All of which he is selling on Allegheny street, opposite the Hollidaysburg Post Office, very low for CASH, cheaper by far than any other Clothing Store in Blair county. Call and see.

Hollidaysburg, April 26.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

At our Warerooms and Manufactory, **No. 87 Bowery & 65 Chrystie St., New York.**

☞ Third Avenue Cars pass our Store.

WE still continue the Wholesale and Retail Furniture Business at the old stand, No. 87 Bowery, where, with our increased facilities for manufacturing, we are enabled to offer inducements to the trade, not to be obtained elsewhere. Our warerooms, No. 87 Bowery, extending two hundred and forty-two feet through to Chrystie street, and six stories in height, form the most spacious as well as the best arranged in the city; and with the increased facilities we possess, are enabled to manufacture at lower rates than any other house in the trade. We would especially invite your attention to our stock, consisting, in part, of

Rosewood, Parlor and Chamber Furniture, In Brocatelle, Delaine and Plush.

Mahogany, Black Walnut, and Imitation Furniture, of every description,

Enameled Chamber Furniture, in setts, from $20 to $100.

Sideboards and Extension Tables constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. Fine Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Bedsteads, new patterns; also, a large assortment of Mattresses, consisting of Patent, Spring, Curled Hair, Moss, Whalebone, and Excelsior.

We would also call your attention to our Cane, Wood and Flag Seat Chairs. We shall be able at all times to supply the trade on the most reasonable terms.

WALKER'S PATENT SWING CRADLES.

We are the sole agents for this city of *Tucker's New Style Patent Syring Bed,* the best as well as the cheapest of any in use. Retail price, $2 each.

7,000

have just been ordered by government for hospital use. March 14 -3m

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business,* in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

POETRY.

For the Blair County Whig.

Friend Alex.

Our friend has ceased to meet us,
As day after day rolls on,
We hear no more his cheering voice,
Ah! he is gone; he is gone
To that bright land where angels
Shout and sing the heav'nly song.
His books and desk, at which he sat,
We look at with grief and tears,
For his gentle tone will never
Reach again our longing ears,
No, not until grim death guide us
O'er that dark and gloomy road,
Up to that glorious city
Where *he* dwells happy with God.
His seat, at the table, is vacant,
He's gone from the happy band;
Death has enshrouded his body,
And bereaved us of a friend;
Faithful was he, in the school-room,
To instruct the youthful band,
That 'round him loved to gather,
To sip knowledge from his hand.
The true, kind, and gentle manner,
T'ward all with whom he met,
Though his body is cold and silent,
We will ne'er, no ne'er forget.
Oh! our dear brother, friend, teacher,
How soon from us thou art torn,
Even in the spring-time of life,
To the solemn graveyard borne—
There in sepulchral bed to sleep,
Where thousands before have gone,
Awaiting "the last trumpet sound,
Of the resurrection morn."
Shall we be in that happy throng,
When the trump's last sound is past?
Hail and greet our friend and brother,
In that blissful land at last?
Will he smiling fly to meet *us*,
When we reach that shining shore,
Watch for us among the number,
To be sever'd never more?
Yes, welcome to that land of bliss,
Angelic voices, loud and clear,
Serenely bright, pure and friendly,
Oh! how lovely he'll appear.
Greet us, although death has sever'd
Hearts that chim'd on earth before,
We *shall meet* our true loved friend
In Heaven, to part no more. D. A. C.

THE FARMER.

Culture of the Radish.

The radish is one of the most important of the spring luxuries furnished by the garden; that is, when well grown tender and crisp. To be fit for the table radishes must have a quick growth. If they grow slow and are a long time in the ground, they become hard woody and hot, and are wormy generally. We presume all are aware of this fact, yet how to obtain them in perfection is not so well understood. If grown in a hot bed there is no difficulty, if they are not too thick and sufficient air is given. If these two points are neglected they will run up to tops and be worthless. It is useless to try to grow radishes in a frame with cucumbers, for they will not bear the heat necessary to perfect the cucumber. This is the reason why a correspondent, whose inquiry we now have before us failed. Radishes, lettuce and annual flowering plants may be grown together, always placing the lettuce in the front of the frame where it will get the drip of the sash. This is injurious to most plants, but of great benefit to lettuce.

For out-door culture, it is not best to sow radishes too early. The soil should first be warm and dry. Select a warm, and sheltered border, and a sandy soil, and if possible add to it a little new soil from the woods, or commons, or the corners of the fences. A barrel of this soil will prove of great advantage if spread on the surface or slightly mix with the surface earth. After the seed is sown, sift on a little charcoal dust or coal ashes. If this course is pursued radishes of the most crisp and delicate character will be obtained, at least in almost all cases. Of course success depend somewhat upon the weather, which is best if warm and showery. After the plants appear, if the little black beetle is trouble some, throw over the beds a sprinkling of dry ashes every day or so until the rough leaf appears.

The quality of the radish depends a good deal more upon the manner in which it is grown than upon the variety, and yet there is a considerable difference in the sorts. The Olive Shaped Rose is the best variety we have ever grown, being very tender and mild. The Early Frame is excellent for the hot bed, and the Long Scarlet and White Turnip are desirable sorts. Those who require but a few for family use will do well to mix three or four kinds and sow them in the same bed. This gives a pleasant variety of color and form, making a fine appearance on the table; and as some sorts require a little longer time to arrive at maturity, it gives somewhat of a succession.—*Rural New Yorker.*

☞ Difficulties are only occasions for the developement of talents.

☞ Marriage may be defined as love personified.

☞ Let a man turn rebel and all other crimes will come easy to him.

☞ It does not look well to hear a young man advocating the prize-ring.

☞ An inebriated man can weigh nothing correctly; he is always loosing his balance.

☞ It is too bad. Folks are getting to call the Confederate armies the Con-*fled*-erate armies.

☞ When a pickpocket pulls out your watch; tell him plainly that you have no time to spare.

☞ It is no misfortune for a nice young lady to loose her good name, if a nice young man gives her a better.

☞ A sailor dropped out of the rigging of a ship of war, some fifteen or twenty feet, and fell plump on the first lieutenant.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. Stewart Banks, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ———— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M. meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia	6.50	A. M.
Eastern Way	6.50	"
Pittsburgh	6.50	"
Western Way	6.50	"
Altoona	6.50	"
Bedford	9.00	A. M.
Duncansville	9.00	"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	6.15	P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.15	"
Pittsburgh "	6.15	"
Altoona "	6.15	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia Through	9.00	A M.
Harrisburg "	9.00	"
Pittsburg "	9.00	"
Western Way		"
Altoona		"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	8	P. M.
Eastern Way	8.	P. M.
Altoona		"

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25

A. C. MULLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. All professional business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Office at the north end of Colonade Row. March 21, 1862.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND
ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them suple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 1—25

For Sewing Machines.
JONAS BROOK & BRO'S

PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON

200 & 500 yds. White, Black & Colored.

This thread being made particularly for Sewing Machines, is *very Strong, Smooth and Elastic.* Its strength is not impaired by washing, nor by friction of the needle. For machines, use Brooks' Patent Glace,

For upper thread,

and Brooks' Patent Six Cord, Red Ticket,

For under thread.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the country. Also, in cases of 100 dozen each assorted Nos., by

WM. HENRY SMITH, Sole Agent,
Nov. 8.-6 mos. 36 Veesey st., New York.

The Infallible Corn & Bunion Cure!

D. S. DARLING'S
CORN & BUNION SALVE

CURES WITHOUT PAIN OR INJURY.

IT softens the Corn or Bunion and wastes the excrescence by exhalation, leaving the flesh and skin soft and natural.

When used according to directions, it never fails to cure. Try it! Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Sent by mail on receipt of the price, and six cents in stamps to pay postage. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by Druggists. Address

D. S. DARLING,
102 Nassau Street, New York.
Feb, 28, 1862-3 mo.

J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov 1, 1861.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

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(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! A War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS
DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY.

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR
PRESERVING THE TEETH,
Purifying the Breath and Mouth AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Contents,

Dr. HURD'S Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.
Dr. HURD'S Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S UNRIVALLED NEURALGIA PLASTER.
Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.
FLOSS SILK for cleaning between the teeth.
TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (L. D.)
Price ONE DOLLAR; or, SIX for $5.

☞ The Dental Treasury makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ Full direction for use is on each article.

The following articles we can send seperately, by mail, viz.:

The Treatise on Preserving Teeth sent, post-paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The Neuralgia Plaster, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous headache, and Earache, sent post-paid, on receipt of EIGHTEEN CENTS, or six stamps.

The Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster (large size). for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent, post-paid, on receipt of THIRTY SEVEN CENTS.

Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

☞ Dr. Hurd's Mouth wash, tooth powder, and toothache drops cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical stores: If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, one dollar, which contains them.

Now,

ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD?

The best evidence that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. Dr. William B. Hurd is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times* says:—"We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectation with his mouth wash and tooth powder. The great secret of his success rests with the fact that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use."

The well known P. T. Barnum writes:—"I found your Tooth Powder so good that my family have used it all up. We find it the best Powder for the teeth that we ever used. I shall fell obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth.—Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder are the best preparations in the world for curing bad breath and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of diseased bleeding gums, sore mouth, canker, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person haivng

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's toothache drops cure toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and Mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum, you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs often originate in Neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth*, and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For Earache and Nervous headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious, and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to the happiness of those using them, and they want them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plaster, and not a few enclosing 37 cents for the mouth wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies.—*Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families.—The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with Circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide as its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to J. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc. 1—20.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. Kollock, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
Jan. 24, 1862—3m. New York.

STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.
Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

THE PILES CURE.
Darling's Tumour Ointment.

REDUCES the inflamation and dispels protruding Piles by exhalation, so that the parts may be returned to their place, without pain or injury, in a few days

It is also a superior remedy for tumours of any kind wherever it can be applied with the finger or a camel's hair brush.

Sent by mail on receipt of a letter enclosing a 25 cent piece, and six cents in stamps.
Price 25 cents a box.
Address D. S. DARLING,
102 Nassau Street, New York.
Feb. 28, 1862-3 mo.

SAMUEL S BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.
Oct. 18, '61

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.
October 1, 1861-tf.

TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg Nov. 15. 1861

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by
J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.
Inquire at this office.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

J. H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:

Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Centre Co Penna.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR,

AND

LIFE BITTERS,

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remidies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and billious deposits from the stomache and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following Testimony:

Jas L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured."

Hon John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Teflow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, rake no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or remidies will be sent according to your directions by mial or express, post paid.

Address, DAN'L. S. DARLING,
120 Nassau St, New York.
Put up in 50 cents and $1 Bottles each.
Jan. 3, 1862.—6m.

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor,
In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Feb. 21, 1862.-tf

THE WHIG

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